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# PHYSICAL PRUDENCE.

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[ Price 1s. 6d. ]

(12)



PHYSICAL PRUDENCE;

OR, THE

*QUACKS TRIUMPH*

OVER THE

F A C U L T Y.

INSCRIBED

LORD J. CAVENDISH.



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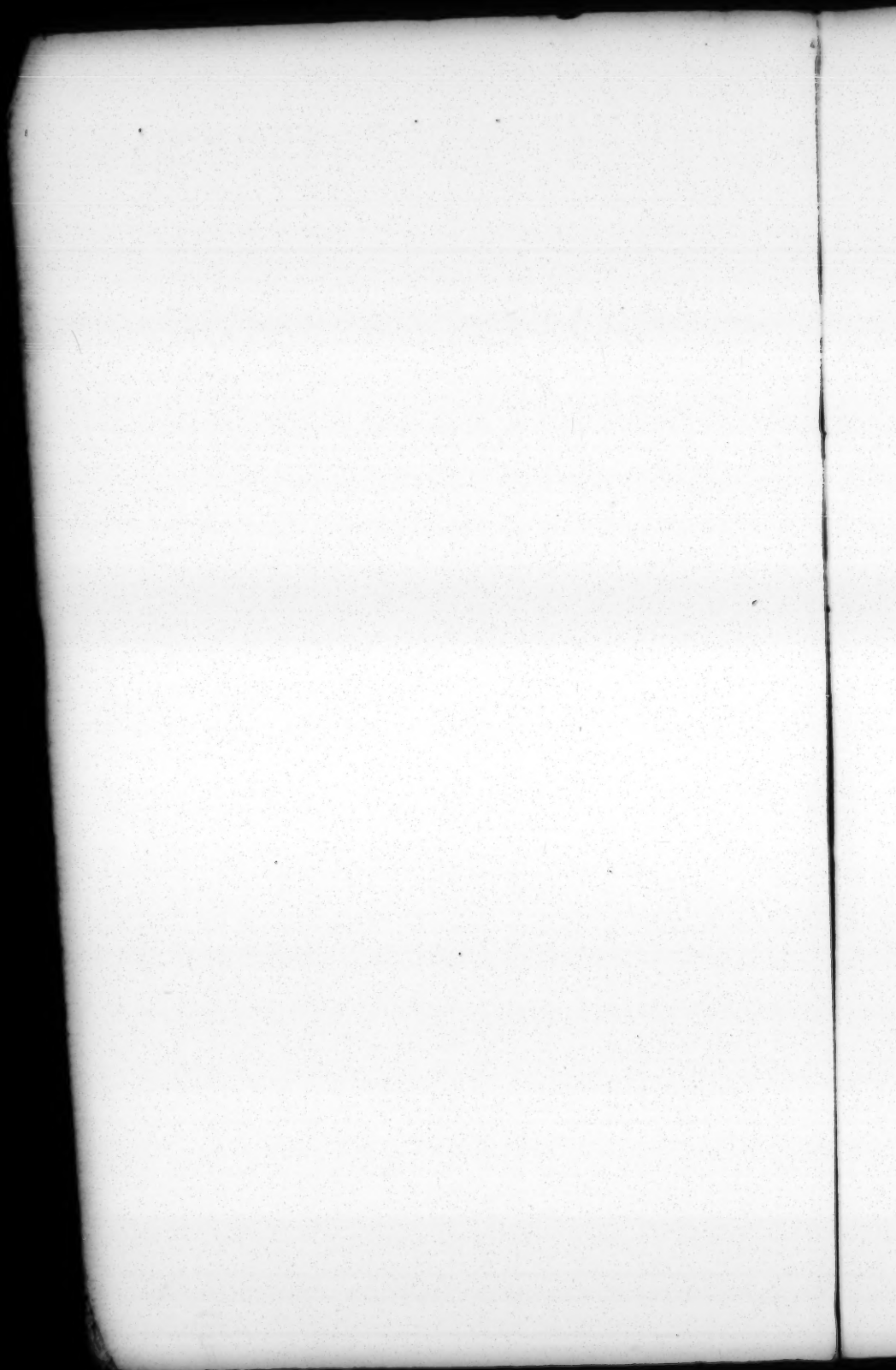
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L O N D O N.

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## P R E F A C E.

**I**N 1783, Lord JOHN CAVENDISH being then Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a bill to tax quack medicines in the British House of Commons.

The novelty of such a proposed impost, gave rise to the following Address to the Quacks on the solemn occasion; more so, as there has been much contention between the Regulars and the Irregulars concerning their privileges, the Author has endeavoured, by an allegory, under the title of PHYSICAL PRUDENCE, to illustrate the rise and progress of physic, with the origin of their disputes,

## P R E F A C E.

disputes; holding up to the reader's imagination, the general maxims of the professors of phyfic, with the influence which generally prevails over the unexperienced part of mankind in these matters, as if genius were to be confined or directed by human precepts in the science of phyfic, when in all other arts such notions were and are treated with deserved contempt. What is most to be lamented is, the science and the power of phyfic are no way adequate to the inexpressible unnumbered ills mankind labour under, respecting sickness and disease.

A N  
A D D R E S S  
T O T H E  
Q U A C K S.

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**I**T is not to be supposed I should attempt to use any argument which tends to soften a Minister of State to forego his promised fleece on this occasion — sooner might you expect to persuade the ravenous hyæna, by hunger pressed, to leave his delicious morsel untouched, when the bleeding lamb lies a victim at his feet, than hope for pity when the necessitous exigences of the state require additional supplies, whose extended Treasury jaws, like Astley's great fish, swallow up all that comes in their way, with as little concern; and like that fish too, must sink at last out of sight. But let not prejudice misconstrue my words — I do not mean to say that  
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the minister is of that canine appetite possessed, as to be deaf to human intreaty, where it is backed by reason, and whose felicity is most intimately blended in his country's welfare; or that the compositions of the Quacks are as harmless as the lamb, or the preservation of them is as necessary towards the contribution relative to the comforts of the human species. A minister is only a judge of his appetite by the cravings of the state, and he stands by the door to receive proposals, equal alike from the discerning benevolent mind, as from the dark designing man, who is regardless of the digestion his plan may procure, so he gorges a fee, to wallow in, for the present.

All taxes have been allowed to be oppressive to the people, and disagreeable to him whose station it is to proclaim the mournful elegy. The impost on all nostrums, whether of the restorative, preservative, or embellishing kind, if prudently extended, and carefully gathered,  
may

may afford a morsel worth the legislature's attention, at the same time may afford matter of consolation to the inventors of medicine in this general alarm which now excites their fears.

In many instances where taxes are imposed on the public, no drawback, no comfortable gleam unveils to the careful mind, any reimbursement. Here you are peculiarly happy in this exemption, and as being constituted his Majesty's tax gatherers, emoluments in course follow, advantages torn from the distressed individual who is the consumer. Lord John Cavendish, who brought you into eminent notice, merits your praise; he has openly taxed you, not as Lord North did, in a secret manner, by laying heavy duties on glass, spirits of wine, advertisements, &c. which sorely oppressed, without affording proper lenitives to mollify; in the present case, allowing for the difficulty and inconvenience of not giving a sufficient time to regulate these intricate matters, this tax is more fa-



vorable to promote than depress your consequence; further, you are by this act placed in a pleasing similar situation as the learned members of the law, who are designed for promotion to a judge's seat, must be first created a serjeant; so here, in order to prepare the way for reception at court, the opprobrious name of Quack, or Irregular, is changed to the fashionable one of a regular Licentiate, paying only the trifling fee of twenty shillings. Thus patronized, honours wait on you — honours which none of the tribe could ever have aspired too. Sooner might the Jews expect naturalization, as the irregulars take precedence on an occasion so emergent as the present; and it is the universal wish of the public you may so conduct yourselves, with that propriety and skill, as may afford, at least, relief to the great personage who now condescends to apply to you for relief, in preference to the learned physician or other medical gentlemen, who, on any other occasion than the present, would have been tumultuous, and arraigned



arraigned the judgment of the noble Lord; nor would they have hesitated to accuse him of a crime little short of high treason, by making application to men so notoriously supposed for their ignorance and presumption, blending all in one mass, forgetting the names of a Boyle, a Dr. Watson, Professor of Chemistry, Bishop of Landaff, with several truly great men, who have not been regularly dragged through their cell.

In this affair Lord Cavendish, above the narrow prejudices of mankind, has shewn his knowledge, not only of men and manners, but his skill in the disease; and where he merit finds, there he will patronise openly, and in the most public manner calls for the assistance of Quacks; and when they are called upon to give their assistance by so respectable a person, who would not be proud to wait? And it is natural to expect, agreeable to the etiquette of the court, henceforth they may be complimented, and have free egress or ingress; more so when they bring the favorite

favorite remedy asked for, known to excel in consumptive complaints of the state all the remedies the great oracles possess, contained in the large volume of knowledge, bound up in the Dispensatory form.

Who is this great personage that is ill? — Is it the King? — or by what chain of fortuitous circumstances does this, of all changes at court the most extraordinary, happen? — Have patience, I will inform you.

In after ages the historian will give vent with honest indignation, which now, in complaisance to the celebrated actors, he reluctantly forbears; then will he relate the dismemberment of one great empire by a trifling cause, which will eclipse famed Helen's name, the bane of Troy; there a beauteous, lovely, bewitching face, kindled the coals of discord; here a lady's vestment, an insignificant outward garb, proposed — rejected — blew the

the shrill trump, by a NORTHERN blast directed.

Parents, from long exercising an affectionate power over their children, sometimes carry the ruling idea beyond the bounds nature and heaven designed; forgetting they themselves are the trespassers of good manners and friendship, and it is but reasonable their children should have an allotted time to judge for themselves, as well as their predecessors.

BRITANNIA, the great illustrious personage whom we allude to, had a favorite daughter, who was the envy and admiration of foreign courts, her name AMERICA, England's pride, Hibernia's hope. She settled in a distant country, travellers spoke largely of her fame, in raptures did they dwell, and in extasy prophesy her greatness, her future rise to glory.

Britannia, in extasy on hearing her praise, forgot the mother's name, America  
the

the daughter's; two bodies, like twins, so closely united, one soul seems to agitate the whole; so happy were they and their progeny, in being so nearly allied to each other, reciprocal engagements were long their delight; if the one did bleed by foreign foe, the other, in Amazon array, did stand to revenge the indignant blow. Here long uninterrupted they reigned, when Britannia accidentally became acquainted with a Lord, who signalized himself in framing a habit of a curious nature, easily slipped on; such an one as Britannia, in an unthinking mood, had thrown over her shoulders several years ago, without perceiving any incumbrance at that time worth notice. This vest, designed for America, being the curious workmanship of a Lord, was much noticed by Britannia, and sent over with great form and ceremony, to invest her daughter with, and a multiplicity of ribbons to bind it fast. America, with her usual politeness and good breeding, thanked her mother's care and good intention, but she was of age herself

to know what was proper to appear in; such a garb neither suited the climate, or the manners of her children. The nobleman, on being acquainted with this laconic answer, was exceedingly exasperated, that he should take so much pains to adorn a personage whom he looked on now with contempt; urged Britannia to insist, and force her daughter's compliance, and that by coercive measures; for, with her assistance, he would soon bring America to his feet in a humiliating posture. The taylor, habit makers, and others of a similar craft, combined not to give him the least information or assistance, in hopes he would make a cobbling job of it; neither had they talents to discern how a man, not regularly brought up to the business, could make and fit a habit on a lady at so great a distance, when he knew but little of her temper, neither had he proper dimensions of her waist, stomach, or height; Britannia's pride was flattered on her present greatness. She was in a situation similar to a young heir, who had just come to a great estate which he never



knew the pains to get, squanders it away to feed the flies of sycophants; one such buzzed in her ear.—She who had made other personages, equal to herself, bend to her will, now let her daughter have her way. No, my Lord, it must not be, and rent her fan in several pieces. I am resolved to humble the minx who dare dispute our sovereign authority; we will enforce martial law that shall awe her into submission. The children of America, feeling for the situation of their parent, respectfully joined in petitioning, in the most dutiful manner, to the court of Britain, not to exact so servile an acknowledgment. No answer to so reasonable a request could be obtained. A long unnatural contest ensued, when other nations interfered, and by a secret manœuvre of Thirteen Stripes, wove by the offspring of America, poor Britannia was worsted, and her cloaths torn off, so that she was glad to shelter herself, from the bleak winds of insult, in the garment designed for her daughter; and what is still more fatal to tell, she has  
gone



gone out of her senses, and wears the garment as a widow's weed, which by constant wear, is too thin to keep her comfortable; then asks new stamps to mend the patched vest, and those who produce the richest are now preferred, and she calls them her friends; for scarce any thing else can appease her fury, and stamps are echoed through the land.

So many persons are affected by this catastrophe, they refuse to abide in the country, being frequently obliged to sacrifice some favorite object to appease their troubled mind. The other day a sacrifice was made at Hyde Park Corner, when it was computed one hundred and fifty carriages were in the procession.\*

Here is a case, a dreadful one it is; if you are so happy as to succeed, immortal honours wait on you. The Faculty fairly stand aloof, they desire nothing to do with the mad bedlamite as  
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they

\* At Mr. Tattershall's, about forty is the general number for one day's sale.

they are pleased to stigmatise her ; and say, the more she is stamped the sooner she will expire, and the prescription stamp is a *recipe* disgusting to the nation.

They had but little to do with her a few years ago ; the consequence was, had they not taken a miller's method,\* they had been ruined with the great expence they were put to ; on which they immediately

\* A person, remarkable for riding a fine horse in a nobleman's hunt, excited his lordship to enquire who he was ; when being informed he was a miller, and rented a mill of his lordship, desired his steward to raise his rent, urging, if he could afford to ride such a horse, he must have a good bargain of the mill. He rode as usual ; when the nobleman enquired of his steward if he had obeyed his orders, on being answered in the affirmative, told him to double his rent. Still the miller hunted ; when some accidental circumstance brought the parties in conversation, his lordship mentioned he was informed he rented a mill of him, and believed his steward had raised his rent twice lately. Yes, and please your lordship, pretty handsomely. Well, and can you afford to pay so much ? O, yes, my lord, it makes no odds to me, it is your tenants pay for it. How so ? Why, when your steward first raised my rent I took a little more toll from them, and when he doubled it I did the same. O ! if that is the case, pray take the mill at the old rent.

immediately raised the price of their lotions, their potions, their mixtures, their juleps, their powders, their draughts, &c. from one shilling to eighteen pence, and from one shilling and six pence to half a crown; so that Lord North's tax on glass, drugs, &c. produced to them a better harvest than they ever experienced before; whilst the poor Quacks in general, who were much harder borne on, by having more costly bottles, and paying a heavy duty on advertisements, scarce raised their medicines a penny in a shilling, hereby proving themselves the best subjects; but no tax ever laid on them was so fatal to their interest as the general one on glass, &c. When the present tax was proposed, they met it like men who were well acquainted with the world, and carried the miller's smiling countenance, resolving to imitate so good a precedent, by regularly advancing their medicines proportionable to the tax laid on; and so far from expressing a desire to be excused, they would have joined issue with my Lord Cavendish. As the Faculty

culty have long had a St. Luke for their patron, to pray to in distress, so now the Quacks, honorable appellation! boast a Lord John Cavendish for theirs; and it is generally thought this nobleman has more interest at court than St. Luke; indeed the event has shewn it: and when the Quacks go to the Devil,\* all their wish is to have their patron along with them, to toast him in a bumper.

When this tax was proposed to the House of Commons on Quacks, the idea created a laugh, which, according to Sterne's notions, adds something to man's felicity—*ergo*—they are not such a useless set of beings as the world imagines, since only the name creates a genial glow. But here the people might be mistaken, if they think by a minister leveling an arrow at the Quack will gall them—No! their art is so great, the arrow only  
glances

\* The Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, famous for good wine, and where it is said the proprietors of medicine meet.

glances, and hits those who stand near them. It is the consumer, in all cases where the tax is laid on the commodity, must reimburse the extra's; and medicines of this nature now claim a dignity they never received before; good ones will grow more in repute, bad ones will not bear the touch; it is not in this case for any one to say, I will not have any thing to do with them now they are raised. The inexperienced in sickness care but little for either the pompous Physician or the low itinerant Quack. Necessity takes place of choice in these matters; both branches of physic, whether that which meets the idea of regular or irregular, labour under difficulties; neither is relief to be had on all occasions. Persons who are seized by the oppressive hand of illness, at first beholds the Physician and the Quack through false mediums. A Physician is an exception contrary to the general order of nature. Most objects at a distance appear small, and magnify the nearer you approach; but a Physician is great in his first appearance,

and



and dwindles in your sight by a close connexion; so on the other hand, a Quack at first view is considered and spoken of as a contemptible, vain boasting, deceitful being; but the nearer you approach and examine his testimonials, you will find cause to change your opinion, and he raises in your sight. A Physician you only pay for advice, not for a cure; to the Quack you pay for a cure, and not for advice. Few persons of any consequence presume to try any nostrum, before they have paid a compliment to the Faculty within the circle of their acquaintance. Shame light on such ungrateful beings; if they did, where would be the encouragement to the industrious apothecary to store his shop with rich cordials, nicely preserved; who, when the unthinking by-stander would have the doctor share, no, poor man, he only (miser like) can banquet on the thought; when further urged only to taste, with indignation replies, forbid it friendship, my kindness to my patients will not permit, for to them I will send it all.

Quack



Quacks despise the narrow view of serving friends only ; general good, national welfare, universal philanthropy ; no distinction of persons. Would you have the abilities of an irregular being pinioned down like the dronish regular, who, like the greyhound, never stirs until he sees his game, then flies as nimble as if he was an undertaker's running footman ; whilst the Quack, like the industrious beagle, ranges round the coppice, up hill, down dale, to explore the delicious prize ; when he has got a good scent, displays his joy with his sonorous pipe, to notify his skill.

A Quack loves to graze in nature's field at large, whilst one of the Faculty is like an animal noozed in a fence, out of which he may look but cannot conveniently take a leap ; content with what his superior directs. Who would not be glad to shake his regular fetters off, and range abroad like noble beasts, whilst shaded under the banner of a Lord, a friend to Quacks, to no man a foe.

Then freely bring your irregular offerings, grand restoratives, excellent preservatives, never-failing heart's ease ; nor let that high crested one be wanting, whose charms on paper flags so eminently are displayed, words which breathe no doubt, as in the dull regular form is contained, as *recipe, secundum artem, quantum sufficit, nec non*, or such dry stuff—No—a Quack's stile in direction and recommendation, is as much superior to the scribbling of the M. D. as a cuckow's note excells that of the robbin redbreast, who frisks in a neighbour's chamber, tells a lady a pretty tale, picks up a crumb, then hops out again ; as may be judged by a specimen of Master Puff—Do not mistake the gingerbread baker of the Strand, it is not him—a fly dog—who has lately purchased a diploma, by which he is dubbed Dr. Puff, and now desires no person will eat gingerbread but what is stamped with the word DIPLOMA on it ; (perhaps he intends to put up for the place of Usher of the Black Rod) in this new regulation,

tion he is well qualified, for his voice is so very noisy that he out quacks the wild ducks, much more the poor tame ones.

Time is allowed to be precious ; here the ingenuity of the quacks is to be extolled : through their contrivance the mind may be employed whilst the cascade in gentle murmur flows ; that no person may plead excuse of ignorance, Master Puff is more liberal of his printed proclamations than his Majesty's herald, from which the following lines are taken :  
*"It is the peculiar excellence of these \*\*\*\*\* to make directly to the complaining part, and enter immediately into contest with the offending matter, which it soon dislodges and expels."* These sentences are only a variation, and borrowed from a famous necromancer, who used to shew slight tricks of hand with his conjuring balls ; he would give them a tap, and repeat the following charm : *Hocus pocus, whip, fly, be gone !*

This may seem a chimerical idea, as no medicine could ever possess such virtue. — I assure you strange facts have been reported, that the nostrum which the Quacks are ordered to produce, on pain of displeasure and other heavy penalties, has all the wonderful properties described above; the very name has a magic charm attending its sound, it is called *MURUA ELIBATOP*.

So far as we can learn by diving into the secrets at court, poor Britannia is at her last gasp; she is ordered to take large potions of this vivifying cordial, as soon as the King's assent can be obtained;\* which is expected to act as an alterative in reducing her habitual thirst for taxes, and gradually assume her lovely form again. Pleasing reflection! joyful day! then may we expect to see every shopkeeper, tradesman, statesman, or other profession,

\* It is generally thought his Majesty is so affected at her reduced situation, that he will commission other personages to sign a power for the attendance of these new fangled court gentry.

profession, of what denomination or art soever, in compliment to the times, will endeavour to out-quack one another, and he that puffs his wares off best is the cleverest fellow. Some envious curs of the Faculty (for such there are in all states and times) will be snarling at the great success, and insinuate they have too much power granted to them; whilst others express their surprize that so great an arcana should remain a secret for so many ages, past the comprehension of the most enlightened chymist or alchymist, who has so frequently been immured in making deep researches to discover this great Desideratum; nor will there be wanting state sneerers of the age who will give vent to their spleen, and alledge that phyfic has assumed a Proteus shape, modelled at man's pleasure: now its virtues are blown up as easy as a bladder is filled with wind, and then it is like a weasel ready to enter into small cranies, there ferrit and destroy the enemy. No matter, let them rail on; the discovery is made, and might have been sooner, but not one  
of



of all the great ministers who has graced this country, could never be brought to notice a set of men whom they looked on with ineffable contempt, although it were to save their country's ruin — This honour waited for a CAVENDISH, he tolerates the Quacks, he will receive them courteously; as a happy omen to his country's good, may the kind stars shine prosperous on the family, and bless it soon with a young cherub's face.\*

We have indulged ourselves with a few thoughts, as the occasion has given rise relative to the rumour of a tax so very uncommon taking place; any remark that comes before the reader in this tract, vanity never rose so high as to expect or wish to bias any party. We have casually met as social beings do, sometimes to spend a few convivial minutes\* and then depart; whilst mirth went round each lov'd his joke. But lest any one should think my creed is to  
tax

\* A happy delivery to the Duchess of Devonshire.



tax on, it hurts not me, I differ in opinion ; who can tell where this sort of state electricity will end, or who it will not affect ? There are bad men in the world, there are also good one's too. Are there bad medicines as well as excellent ones ? who shall discern, who shall garble them ? And give me leave to observe on one of these medicines particularly objected to, viz. Godfrey's Cordial, that the report of killing so many, or of nurses giving it to the children to sleep them to death, is absurd as false ; surely it never came from the tongue of one who has witnessed the agonizing pain infants sometimes feel, whose piercing cry distracts a parent's feeling, who is glad to accept the composing draught, which may give nature time to recover. Supposing this is not at hand, whither is she to send or go ? — In many parts of the country the apothecary lives several miles off ; can he, or will he, come on every trivial occasion ? perhaps his circuit of business is ten miles each way. When  
persons

persons glean for corn, who enters the fallow field? — No reproach neither — Apothecaries are but men, men who feel nature's wants, and should be supplied by the community, in order to support a decent dignity suitable to their profession, or farewell is the word; and oft have they cause to repine at the niggard hand when sent for to a lordly mansion, where some kitchen physic is recommended, or other trifling matter, which soon relieves. What is his reward? often only *thanks*; but thanks receives not the king's impression to stamp it into currency. Hence that load of medicines, which day after day stand arranged in different forms and colours on the counter, ready for the porter's basket; Apothecary's pride to shew, but the patient's curse to take. Hence the appellation apothecary's stuff, and in general abuse his medicines at the same time they respect the sender; whilst the poor Quack gets abused in his character, but due honours are paid to their preparations, and each party seems to subscribe content.

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If that is the case shake hands — say to each other those comfortable words as Abraham said to Lot, “The country is sufficient for both; if you go to the right I’ll go the left.” In fact, they are seldom seen in one house at the same time, unless, as maids do by their sweethearts, let them in by stealth; for it has been a long standing maxim, that no person can be, without giving offence, allowed to judge for themselves in any particular concern, since custom, sanctified by ancient practice, has constituted three great dignitaries, who very obligingly condescend to take the friendly office. Thus LAW takes care of your property, PHYSIC your body,\* DIVINITY the

\* Amongst the numerous excellencies pertaining to medicine, constancy is not a characteristic, having undergone various fluctuating revolutions, depending much on fashion, in a few years. At one age is issued forth a Dispensatory for the Apothecaries to observe, the result of experience and learning, the utmost scope of human knowledge, centered in the professors convened in their college for this purpose. In a few years those fiats met with contempt by their successors, and another code is substituted in its stead, which for conciseness, elegance, and efficacy, promises

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fair

the soul — fortunate for man ; who if he should miss his road, may meet with one or both of the two first profession very near. Only knock at the best looking house in the next town you come to ; for travel throughout the kingdom, and remark, if there be but one or two good houses in a village or small town, it is odds but the one is occupied by the Lawyer, the other the Doctor ; as to the Parson, his superiors take so little care of their inferiors, allowing them such a small pittance to live on, or to depend on charitable contributions, that it is no wonder respect flies away, leaving the poor curate almost fine shoe, fine hose, dwelling only in a thatched cot, to drudge through his Sunday's toil, often at two or three different places wide asunder. A person in this situation, when he surveys the rosy ploughman's

fair to flourish long, and remain a prop to the dignity attending this honourable, needful science ; and were the College of Physicians in London to exert themselves in regulating apothecaries apprentices in the country, who often serve only three or four years, it would add much to the improvement of youth, and the credit of physic.

ploughman's face at the church porch, and the smirking milk-maid neatly attired, blushes for the disproportionate division custom here in this country has ordained ; what he feels, he thinks that others see, and when he says God hath blessed us, leaves the amen for his clerk. The little homage often paid to a divine in many places in the country is, that parson and tithes, in a farmer's ear, are synonymous terms.

*Cavendo Tutus*, is a motto which the Quacks have an indisputable right to adopt ; it is fairly conferred on them by the Cavendish family ; it is only their having an eye to this sentence, and observing the friendly admonition, that may prevent vexatious law suits in their new allied walk. Let not the thoughts of intricate paths discourage you in your ingenious pursuits ; be assured Merit, wherever it is found, will be noticed, although it reaps not a proportionable reward ; for such is the nature of man, that which in secret he admires,

and



and allows to be excellent, the tongue durst not betray a thought so destructive to self-interest, who cannot bear to see the palm borne by another, and himself only placed in the dark shade, making one of the unnoticed group. Hence that ambition, joined to envy, so prevalent in the human specie; who, to serve their own turn, would cringe and faun to the beggar, grovel low to the earth, even to the debasement of human reason, for a lift; yet when he succeeds to gain a few steps on the ladder of promotion, is the first to kick the next down who attempts to follow him in this line, fearing he should be a partaker of the fruit which grows in that sphere of life. Hence that animosity which was the original cause of strife in the medical line, when first physic assumed the plume of pride, then the noisy appellation arose of Regulars and Irregulars; disputes succeeded, which terminated little to the credit of either party. Hence that unforgiving unrelenting spirit, which is entailed on their successors.

PHYSICAL

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## PHYSICAL PRUDENCE.

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**F**ROM an early period of the existence of the human œconomy, it must have been observed, the constitution suffered either by accident, neglect, or in a natural gentle decay. To suppose any other conclusion, is to place the substance of our corporeal bodies, in a preferable degree of hardness or durability than is to be found even in brass, iron, silver, or gold, or any other of the like productions, which eminently proclaim their imperfections, their instability, their wasting away at different outlets, suitable to their quality, not all alike affected: each of them has opponents, sufficient to spoil and to destroy its beauty. To coun-

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teract occasional ills felt in ourselves, or observed in others committed to our care, claimed an attention in proportion to their esteemed value. The revolving mind suggested such apposite application, as it is imagined would suit the nature of the evil :\* frequent perplexities excite various trials, before redress can be obtained. Those who were fortunate in their discoveries, with rapture related their  
 success

\* Thus spring water, from its efficacy in allaying the parching thirst, would be the predominant desire of one in a fever. If by accident a person had burned himself, the broad leaf herb, by feeling cool to the touch, pleasant to the sight, ingratiated it to the sufferer's notice ; on application it was observed to dry up soon and withhold its virtues ; on mixing it with milk, butter, or suet, by gentle warmth over a fire in a glazed pipkin, a liniment or ointment was soon formed, and improved as judgment was ripened by experience. Other maladies which afflict human nature, and particularly fits, are of so terrifying and alarming a nature, that persons thought it to be the result of witchcraft or supernatural agents ; hence arose charms or amulets, which to this day are practised in many parts of the country.

success to those who had observed the accident, or stood in need of the like application. Here the first dawn of physic originated, by necessity impelled. To preserve and to improve knowledge so beneficial to all, a few incorporate themselves, and with devoted anxiety, expand their inquiries; careful to convey the infant healing art, rude as it was, to the next generation. For this purpose a seminary was instituted, wherein their successors were to be regularly initiated, to qualify them, "with censers in their hands, to stand betwixt the living and the dead."

Characters so revered, where'er in public walks they strayed, awful obeisance cheerfully hail the wonderful man, keeper of the key of health; more so, when he with magic touch, hieroglyphic characters

acters impressed the whitened wax, expressive of his will.

To rational plans like this, founded in philanthropy and cherished by piety, had now remained with growing lustre, had not a race in after times, preferred avarice to humanity, haughtiness to meekness; and what the breath of man proclaims, they accept as real, and more than God's prerogative assume; denouncing vengeance on those, who dare contemptuously speak of this sacred band. Here had they rested, nor farther aggrandizement sought, each succeeding morn might have witnessed cheerfulness reign, with pleasing notes their mattins loud expressed, before the hour of promise claimed their attendance to visit the distressed; nor had they cause to mind private oracles, trifling emulators of relief: but, tyrant like, who knows no bounds,  
where



where he can exercise his iron rod, vainly construed reasonable subjection into fear, and took offence where none was meant.

THESE claimants for universal adoration, with anger heard the censures of a few ; a few, they marked at their shrine, withheld approbation's nod ; pride resents the oblique affront, and with determined malice, seeks revenge : On whom ? on those, if opposition had not scanned, had lived and died as other common men ; but now opposed, in equal scales are placed, high are hung up in public view, for them to judge which scale or cause preponderates. Debates succeed, and soon grow high ; and one arose, whom men doth call Surmise : he urged most gravely, that in future times, this may come to pass, or that, or either—no matter what ; the whole society was endangered,  
and

and prudence required of them to raise a barrier sufficient to check either single or united force. Invention, seldom at a loss for fulsome praise, on which vanity delights to gorge, addressed his brethrens' feelings in full assembly met.—It is well known we are in public esteem, viewed as men with supernatural agency blest, by which we perform those mighty acts: and those who at our gates are laid, expecting our sovereign aid, at our approach whisper salutation as if an angel of heaven appeared. What they think, is not so much to our purpose to dwell on, as what we know we do possess; even creation's fairest flower, good opinion, by which unheeded we can reach earth's choicest treasure. How secret soever we may wish to be on so exalted a situation, we cannot long escape envy's discerning eye. To fence it in securely from spies, and hinder other rivals growing  
ing

ing into repute, let it be decreed, From hence, no person, unless by us tutored, shall presume our consecrated walk to tread, their judgment give on herbs that grow, or springs that flow, or minerals that may be found, relative to man's health, on pain of incurring penalties, which we shall think fit to inflict unseen, on those who disobey, with our enchanting wand; for to us and our heirs alone, the dispensing virtue is endowed, to heal whom, and when we please.

History displays numberless instances where things, seemingly trivial in themselves, have, through obstinacy, laid the foundation for revolutions in opinions, in societies, in states, in kingdoms, the one succeeding by erecting their greatness on its predecessor's weakness or ruin:

The

The sons of nature, a far more numerous tribe, who claimed an elder brother's right, soon heard, and with disdain they heard, busy report proclaim the badge of slavery disgraceful to mankind ; with indignation fired, they resolved to snap the thread whilst in the flax ; well knowing when the servile chain by birth is linked to the body, it doth grow unperceived, and is the harder to be dissolved, unless by an impolitical stroke, you add at once an enormous weight too great to bear. The mind, unaccustomed to such shackles, receives the shock, which, in an instant, agitates it equal to the conflict it sustains, and rouses it to inspect and to dispute by what authority such yokes are framed, and are to be enforced.

Freedom now groaned, and saw its piteous plight, and laboured to be free. At first she turned round, and thought  
 she

she saw freedom dazzle in each neighbour's look, expressive of her own ; and when she dared to speak her wants, they heard each other's echo. What now went forth, was like the soft murmur of a gentle breeze, but soon hurst out, and swelled the public note into sounds of torrents, wildly rushing down the steep descent of popular noise. Clamour with her hasty stride invades the streets, and freely breathes sedition in every quarter, to beat up Danger's alarm, preparatory for Confusion's rabble-rout, who, at one stroke, would madly have defaced Harmony, the grand cement of every settled state, had not Reason, with her persuasive voice, interfered, promising all parties should have justice done. To this she added, if these holy men were favoured by Heaven, and had unlimited power to dispense the sovereign aid of curing those who bend at their portal for relief, then



all should acknowledge the justness of their decree; with pleasure their fiats obey, their dwellings cherish, and their persons revere; lest the Gods in anger should withdraw the inestimable blessing, for your contempt. This was admitted; but further pleaded, the original institution was abused. They were reputed men of sanctimonious lives; devoutly looking at the stars with countenances erect: but mark their finger, that generally was found pointed to the ground. As to themselves, they were to genius allied, and only gave relief when these favourites refused, or were not at hand. If they with princely pride from heaven, boast their enlightened skill, let them know, Genius, our tutelar deity, reigns extensive over the earth's domain, who never was, nor can be confined by men. Build whatever spacious temple to Genius, however magnificent it may seem  
to

to human sight, if it was meant to comprehend his extensive glory, it would be despised. For oft had it been observed, his lustre broke forth from shepherds cots, or promiscuously displayed his rays in the more open walks of life.

Reason was pleased with their remarks, and seemed towards their cause to sway, when the other party hastily urged the general prejudices of mankind, also their rights, founded on ancient custom, with additional privileges granted by different states, famed for power, as a tribute due to their superior wisdom. This called up Wisdom, who spurned the thought of being confined to any single spot or country; for she and Genius oft together strayed, and were pleased to dwell in the silent retreat, unobserved, whilst the taper burned; but when extinguished, the blaze of illumination shot forth to the

admiring crowd in meridian brightness : then Candour succeeds, and gives the tribute where 'tis due. — On this declaration, Candour was called to preside as judge. — Candour consented ; and to the contending parties a trial of skill proposed, as the only proper method to settle each others boundaries—thus proclaimed :

Let an indifferent person to either cause, go seek and bring two mendicants, whom their fate has bound in dreadful spells : let them be brought at noon time of the day, that all may examine them, that no collusive art be practised to deceive us into a rash verdict, which cannot hereafter be revok'd : If these sons of God, can, by their skill, unrivet their chains and set them free, then their mandate shall be established.

To

To this so fair proposal, all apparently agreed. Fear gave a shock, and spoke her inward doubts of not prevailing; yet shame checked the inward pulse, whilst hope relied on each brother's skill, or flattered them, no unbiassed person could be ascertained, and then their cause remained undecided. Or, if such an one could be found, he might, peradventure, choose an individual confined in common spells, such as with a flight of hand, they often had removed.

Suspense now remained long, either to propose or nominate a person unsuspected, on so interesting an embassy. Curiosity that day, as on all such days of public business or of uproar, brought forth many characters, which long lie dormant at other times; among the rest was a figure but seldom seen, better known by the name of Chance. Candour marked  
ed

ed his mien, and found him endowed with powers to qualify him for the office. No objection being raised on either side; for Chance was of that disposition inclined, as indiscriminately to take what first attracts his notice, without regard to future promises. Chance, as usual, jogging on, heard a mother and a wife her husband's fate deplore, in fetters linked in the prime of life. Their neighbours gathered round, by sympathy drawn, Chance his errand did unfold: they one and all, with humanity blest, rejoiced to lend a ready hand to place the object of their care at the gate, now named Experiment, and over his head inscribed *Gout*. Another object soon was found, an object, how different from the first! eyes it had, but seemed more like unto a ferret's, than those in human bodies found; which peeped forth from the face, over which a living shroud did grow



grow, which partly vanished ; then did grow again alternate, as night succeeds the day. To draw a just resemblance of this melancholy creature's state, we may suppose a corpse, shrouded ready for the tomb, start up and move in all its gaffly visage forms arrayed, and life is only known to dawn by playing of its eyes ; pity and horror in the spectator's breast arose ; each beholder turned aside, and wished Chance would come by ; for this, they said, was an evil as hard to cure, as any other under which human nature groaned. Chance being near, with help conveyed this wretched being, and placed him by the gate opposite the other, and *Scurvy*, a less disgusting term than *Leprosy*, was substituted in its stead.

To hear the observations of the crowded throng, who waited in tedious suspense for the hour of trial, was curious, as it  
was

was directed by different surmise, how they would perform the cure, expectation being raised to the importance of the cause. To speak a doubt of success to some, was as bad as to call a king a man liable to be misled. The attention of the crowd is now engaged, in viewing and hearing the afflicted impressions on so awful an occasion. At first, in silence they survey each other; then ask how they came to be ensnared? how long? how each had been directed in their endeavors to extricate themselves from ills so passing grievous? At intervals, the one did groan most dolefully, at the pains he felt; the other sighed as inwardly convulsed; and but for hopes of cure, would gladly in some cave be hid, far from human sight a stranger, there in pensive meekness deplore his fate, and when the glittering stars the horizon bedeck, proclaim the night's advance; forth from his couch of  
stone

stone he would come, and give free utterance to the tongue with voice unrestrained, unawed, yet with submissive posture sigh for a boon too great to mention ; nor is there need for other language, to whom the supplicant bends or doth rely.

After many days in anxious deliberation spent, the critical hour now approaches ; solemnity universal pervades the whole mysterious sight. How they proceeded, what arguments were used, what charms invoked, or what divinations tried, to exorcise the spirit, remains a secret impenetrable. At intervals, Hope dawned a glittering beam, which served only to amuse. Relief at a distance took her stand. For so amazing were the powers of the demon that had possessed these mendicants, not only present ease was refused at their intercession ; but by signs, information gave, if they trifled there, he would seize on them for

C

sport,

sport, before the gazing multitude. They felt their own weakness, at once acknowledged their incantations baffled, but did not entertain a doubt, some of their successors, in future times, would arise capable of dispelling foes, even more vexatious than these now under their consideration.

It may be so, Candour replied: until then, whatever self-consequence you may assume, the volume of nature at your command shall not be closed. Liberty was to all denominations proclaimed,\* whether in the sacred divan bred, or by nature framed with aptitude, to go forth and use their diligence, in searching for some potent charm to unlock these spells. Rewards were to be annexed, as shall immortalize the discoverer, after due experiment

\* The proposed tax of twenty shillings a year on those who practise physic not regularly bred, will be a license sufficient for any person to commence Doctor.

riment is made in public view. Reason approved the decision was just ;—but before those sons of God retired to their conclave, in accents mild Prudence arrests their stay :

“ To err is the lot of human nature.”  
 Let not shame sit too heavy on your hearts, neither reproach each other as the cause of your disgrace. General good will arise from this evil, which should be a constant memento against presuming too much in your undertakings to suscite the afflicted hopes : also it illustrates the necessity of a persevering vigilance in the pursuit of a science so promising to the increase of felicity to the sons and daughters who inhabit the earth ; whose depravity, in after days, will open many sluices of woe to you unknown, which, but for your heirs’ care and tenderness, would soon dislodge the



race of mankind. Be unanimous in your endeavours to excel those of your fraternity; more is not required. For this purpose, continue to enjoy your residence; but imitate Caledonia's land, for hospitality and politeness famed; let your walks, like theirs, be open to every one desirous of instruction; where strangers are freely admitted, and may remark your institution is founded on principles which redound to learning and to honour.\* As to those sons of nature, do  
not

\* The University of Edinburgh is on so liberal a plan, that when the Lectures commence at term time, many persons attend who are not students, and when the term is far advanced even strangers are readily admitted. The pupils at Edinburgh seem to be peculiarly happy in the persons of their present tutors, who are professors of different science, and will be long remembered with gratitude and veneration. The names of a few will justify the writer's sentiments; a CULLEN in Physic, a MONRO in Anatomy, a DALZEL in Greek, a BLACK in Chemistry, a STEWART in Mathematics, a HOPE in Botany; with several other eminent men, well  
known

not fear them; seldom shall their works in a successive age be named: their present rise and growth, may be buzzed abroad; but to the dust even their memory shall be soon consigned.—Not so with your race; many a name with hallowed veneration shall be pronounced, for wisdom and for meekness famed, after many ages they are fled; their works as oracles shall be resorted to, to guide the distressed wanderer in his way. Farther remember, although you, the younger brethren are, yet you shall constantly retain the blessing of being preferred in consultation, in searching doubtful cases — an elder brother's privilege. Nor should those sons of genius be now permitted to range unrestrained, were it not  
to

known in the learned circle of life. Nor ought the inhabitants of this country, in general, be forgotten in this eulogium, whose civility to travellers renders the novelty of the different scenes he passes through, in this delightful country, extremely agreeable.

to leave you a spur to emulation, in finding out new arcana to dissolve these enchanted plagues. Their rise in the world's esteem, can be only through your neglect, or indifference to relieve the needy. Be expeditious to regain lost credit; exert yourselves; send forth parties of your community, who shall be received with open arms in distant countries, whose variety of taste and manners will ever supply a fund for the ingenious mind to work on. Suspend those aspiring thoughts to fathom creation's diffusive plan, unless by art you can erect a pinnacle from whose towering heights so lofty, as at one glance you may view the whole orb. At present, a free license is granted to select the different atoms dispersed thereon, in order to discover the open and the hidden beauties of this vast voluminous field; endless matter, fit for contemplation's wing; which to the enquirer will as gradually  
rise

rise, as hill after hill does to the traveller's sight. — Thus ended Prudence's prophetic strain.

With pensive fullen looks these sons returned; and soon, in spite of grave advice, passion burst forth in various hues displayed. Harmony now relinquished walls but lately blest; and when the evening hails the night's approach, no more is vespers as usual heard, in strains melodious, expressive of delight. The unthinking rabble victory proclaim in the long depending cause, but much more cause had they to mourn. Restraint, uncontrouled, ranges abroad: the sons of genius, by infatuation led, each presuming himself qualified, sallies forth in full career, to seek and catch the phantom, forerunner of riches and of fame, deeming it meritorious hardships to undergo, in seeking for aid to give relief to those who stood in need.

need. After much time in fruitless errand spent, ashamed of not succeeding, in a cavern deep they entered, careless now, whether they lived or died. At first they thought a glittering fancy saw, at which they grasped, but missed their hold. Again it doth appear, again they reached forth the hand, but only air was clinched. They cried out delusion, and then it shrunk into a shell, on which they eager clasped, and in a magnificent box inclosed the favourite prize, to convey it for the benefit of mankind, already prepared, by wondrous stories told of its marvellous effect, in villages through which they passed to the metropolis; where it arrives, welcomed by a joyous conceit, they had found a fairy, with power endowed to unlock all spells, or do as they command. In songs they celebrate his pompous titles ostentation coins, as if all men were fools, as *grand,*

*never*



*never failing, incomparable, or other words of the like effect. So great its virtues are, that to drop, pill, bolus, electuary, powder, syrups, drinks, only touch them with the box, it doth impart some hidden charm, which any one may obtain for an insignificant bead of gold; of this possessed, they had no cause ill to fear, or even growing old: for no one now grew old, but those who pleased—to such perfection was their art improved.\**

No

\* The writer does not wish to give offence to any party of men, whose principles are enveloped beyond the reach of human wisdom to penetrate, and to whom, whilst a character so eminent as Dr. Gregory has paid them a compliment on their discoveries,† it would ill become any individual

† Dr. Gregory, in his *Observations on the Duties of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Inquiries in Philosophy*, expresses himself thus, p. 169. “ But, not  
 “ to insist further on arguments that shew no considerable  
 “ improvement in the art of medicine can be expected from  
 “ physicians, while they are on the present footing; I shall  
 “ only observe as a fact, that it appears from the history  
 “ of medicine, that the improvements in it were seldom  
 D “ owing

No wonder then, when from the battle-  
ments the sons of heaven surveyed those  
sons of earth prevail, and adoration by  
them

dividual to censure them in the gross; when at the same time it is admitted as an universal fact, that the Irregulars have, at this time, several powerful efficacious medicines among them, made with great skill and labor, that is not to be excelled by the joint endeavors of the Faculty: Neither are the prejudices against Quack Medicines fanned by the whispers of the Regulars, (who now carry on a great trade themselves in the articles of Nostrums) but are blown up by the execrable breath of those vain-boasting Quacks in their advertisements, which are a disgrace to a news-paper, and in their more nauseous hand-bills delivered in the streets.

*“owing to those physicians who valued themselves upon being regular, systematic, rational practitioners; nay, what is more extraordinary, they have been often opposed by them with great keenness and acrimony, and seldom adopted till after a long struggle. We could give instances of this, in many of the improvements of modern practice, particularly in the case of blisters, opiates, Peruvian bark, antimony, mercury, and all the powerful chemical remedies: the inventors or introducers of these, from the days of Paracelsus down to Dr. Ward, have been held by the Faculty in contempt and detestation. The discoveries of those men who were not regular physicians, have not been examined with that candid impartiality, which their importance and success required; yet from such, very useful discoveries may sometimes be expected, &c.”*

them enjoyed, Contention burst forth, unmindful of the admonition lately given. Long had they continued in open strife with one another, (additional matter for their foes triumph) had not a leading member arose, to whose paternal care much good had been attributed. Deep silence immediately prevailed, uncalled: with eager attention they listened, in hope to hear something proposed that would convey peace to their troubled minds, or breathe destruction to their enemies. Before this venerable chief disclosed his thoughts, with look benignly sorrowful he surveyed his brethren, and thrice he assayed, ere the faltering tongue gave the wishful utterance.

Gods of our fathers ! what have we done, what crime committed, that we of Heaven are thus forsaken ? Of all the situations in life, the worst that mortals

ought to dread, is to be left to wild imagination, by higher powers uncontrouled: Wheresoever we turn our eyes, all upbraid us with our ambitious folly. View this blessed spot, fertilized around with vegetables that delight the eye, flowers to revive the smell, and fruit to gratify the taste; with groves to shade us from the scorching sun, fit for meditation's walk. Look on these Elysian fields, where the grazing herd in numbers numerous careless feed; and where the soul is wont, in grateful thoughts to soar, as incense smoke from off the altar rise. Those flowing streams which round doth crowd our dwellings, how oft have we with pleasure trod close to the brink, and there surveyed other wonder workings of Omnipotence, of different creatures in different elements displayed; fish, although frightened at our sight, yet ready, at our rod's beck to come, first  
for

for pleasure, then to satisfy our need. Here long a race of happy men have lived, and death within our walls we never knew, because we never feared; nor drew his portrait as other mortals do, with meagre look to terrify, but in comely smiling array, as a kind porter of Heaven's gate should be clad, if we believe the universal Creator is a Father, not less indulgent than those we find on earth. When to the silent bed we bore a brother, we rather rejoiced at his arrival to the haven of bliss. No cherub infant adorns his tomb with weeping eyes, begging pity of the stranger who passes by; on his stone engraved his name, how long he lived, ending with this line,

*Thankful for the past, yet hope, for a better  
to come,*

or as a sage of ours desired; did he foresee our dire disgrace, and with his monumental!



numental stone, cried forbear ? for on the  
marble, is wrote,

*Friend, with prudence life enjoy ;  
When you are tired,  
Come and take a nap.*

O had we known how to make the most  
of life, we had enjoyed the present mo-  
ment in peace ; and whilst we with offi-  
cious care, endeavoured to cure others  
griefs, had been more mindful of a more  
deadly one, lurking in our side. Depart  
from these walls we must, with regret I  
name it, at least a part. Now we may  
faintly guess what pain, our first parents  
felt, when driven from their Olympian  
seat. Cease, cease your griefs, my friends,  
it will not avail ; other passions cherish ;  
revenge, ah, revenge ! for now the sword  
is drawn, which never shall be sheathed  
by us. Sooner than friendship should  
unite our interest with theirs, may these  
towering turrets, the wonder and admi-  
ration

ration of the age, to the ground recline,  
 a lurking hole for adders, or forsaken by  
 men, be overgrown with ivy, a nest for  
 screech owls, or its favourite tenant be  
 the raven, whose colour and hoarse croak-  
 ing tone, is fit, in character of sexton,  
 to toll our passing knell.

To arms; — but not to hostile arms,  
 as those mankind with venom'd spite  
 pierce the bowels of each other, then  
 smile with horror over a brother's blood,  
 that they have prevailed. — No; it is by  
 art. Art to art we must oppose. By ar-  
 tifice we shall succeed. Such artifice as  
 you will commend; and the people be-  
 nefited; whom still we may hold in awe,  
 and, by seemingly not controul, com-  
 mand. In brief, I do recommend that  
 we and ours be sworn for ever, never to  
 countenance any of those sons of genius  
 or their works. Next, in the present in-  
 stant,

stant, we know necessity demands a sacrifice; let that appear a willing offer; so shall it be deemed a virtue, and our benevolence will be praised. It shall be reported, we have seen the distresses of our fellow creatures, the ills they labour under: therefore some of us will give up our present ease, content to endure fatigue, in order to establish colleges like this, wherein we will openly teach their children our skill; as an encouragement for emulation, institute honorary degrees. To this it will be proper to hint, what vast improvements physic will obtain, if public receptacles for the lame and sick are built, wherein Experience, the grand assayer, tries and reports the different charms proposed, which will redound much to our credit. Happy the man in the world's esteem, who can set his foot on a building so preferable in eminence: and, but for love of fame or lucre, who would

would be found, on principles of humanity, (a word so often blazoned) to endure the horrid sight, the more nauseous smell, or with disease familiar to dwell ? Also at stated times, we meet either here, or in a distant convenient place, to hear how we are received, to form or revise new codes of laws for our officers to observe, and consider of new improvements proposed, before they receive our sanction.

Terms like these soon gained applause, and peace once more sits smiling on their brow ; content is echoed through the mansion ; soon they sign ; in solemn oath they swear, such awful oath as in the northern country is dictated.\* Then  
lots

\* Oaths in England are administered so often by persons of little consequence, and with that indifference, even to boys of fifteen years of age, who make the monthly entries for their right conscientious masters, at the Excise Office, that it might be worth the consideration of the Commissioners of Excise to enact every master, at the  
E beginning

lots are cast who should adjourn, that animosity no more should reign; each one takes his scrip, prepares to go, whom chance selected.

In different countries they stray, as by inclination led, and where the courteous reception bids them welcome, there they fix their tent; for where is the labourer, who bending under a burden too great to bear, but is obliged to the willing hand that doth alleviate his distress.

Now

beginning of a year, or commencing business, to come before one or more of them, and be regularly sworn faithfully to discharge the duties required by the legislature. An oath in Scotland, on trials, is in general administered by the judge to the witness, who holds up his right hand in court, and repeats after him to this purpose: I swear by the Almighty God, and as I shall answer that God at the great day of judgment, I will speak the truth, and nothing but the truth.— On other more solemn occasions an oath is administered in this manner: The person, whether man or woman, kneels down with the knee bare, on the Bible, and repeats in a laudible voice, As he hopes for all the blessings contained therein, so he wishes all the curses contained in that book may fall on him, if he speaks not the truth.



Now under their direction rise the hospital dome, by CHARITY blessed, to which FAITH directs the sickly pilgrim, whilst HOPE exalts his painful step.— Here spacious halls are open to lecturise, and other rooms most magnificent, well preserved with rarities from foreign countries brought, on which the visitor delights to pour. A library too of books so numerous, the title page alone to read, would take the leisure time of man's small span allotted here below to range. Here often in profound debate they met, by Astronomy, Philosophy, Mathematics assisted; and often had they cause for joy,\* yet

\* Few of the present gentlemen of the faculty have more cause to exult, in seeing their endeavors crowned with success, than Dr. Johnson, the first promoter of a design (mentioned by Dr. Mead) to restore persons apparently drowned to life. See his work, in octavo, entitled, *An Account of some Societies, at Amsterdam and Hamburgh, for the Recovery of drowned Persons, and of similar Institutions, &c. &c.* By Alexander Johnson, M. D. London, 1773. Sold by John Nourse. Price 3s.

yet often in secret deplore, their healing art was to a narrow circle confined; more so when they beheld meagre sickness sit hovering o'er the gloomy couch, threatening destruction to one, wherein a female's earthly happiness doth consist, and where the scene displays the lovely mourner, whose tender heart is swoln too big to shew the outward sign of grief, whilst she, in pensive silence, eyes her children, whose disfigured faces display the drooping tear, accompanied with throbbing sighs, harbinger of greater sorrow.

Here might you behold, no unusual sight, a chemist over fires almost spent, by noxious fumes surrounded, yet in rapture gaze at the shining fluid, in flow progression flow, and by creative fancy give a power unknown before to cheer the human frame; when a sudden chilling

ling breath of air, or other trifling circumstance unforeseen, mars the whole, and wakes him from his golden dream; yet, with vigor unexhausted, phoenix like, from the ashes he selects the scattered fragments, and, unwearied, in a new crucible renews his operative scheme.

Here, in this vast receptacle, choice herbs are strung, from which the rich perfume is distilled in fragrant drops, or the nectarious draught is drawn, to solace wearied nature's languid spirits; or if the pulse too high doth beat, and pains are felt too keen for her to bear, then the Letharian drug obeys their call, whether in liquid or in extract by the skilful hand prepared. Here also other herbs less costly, yet all for different purposes ordained, and for the healing cooling ointment are preferred. Also Arabian spice, with other precious balsams, are  
 stored,

stored; and every other botanical ingredient; or minerals diversified; which deep from the bowels of the earth are torn, on which experience has stamped her characteristic, friendly to aid their sympathetic wish.

In other apartments, most reverently are deposited the trophies, of the anatomical skill, where oft, he, whose province it was to unrobe the human trunk, has with a godlike smile exulting stood, and to the listening medical tribe displayed, the different plaits which form our interior coat of mail; each part so microscopically just is framed, a work how amazing, awful, grand! past human comprehension. In silence they adore, and laud a BEING whose providential care is crowned with omnipotence. Thus impressed, forth they obey the summons of distress, and breathe to them a part of love

love divine, which they themselves had here imbibed. Soon they saw the expiring flame of anxious life revive. New wonders now proclaim, the science of phyc, is from Heaven descended.

Ere we close the theme, here let the pen ——— INSCRIBE ——— but neither pen, nor yet the keen edged chisel, which deep in the rock shall plough the hallowed name, can with full force describe the merit of many elders, who from this society have emerged, great beyond greatness,—magestic in simplicity shewn, such was their diffusive skill in relieving human woes. Man's shape they wore, yet angel's work performed; although in years by comparison they were reputed old, yet young they seemed, and life resigned, as wearied husbandmen to sleep recline. Their names, their memories, live fresh; and their works remain



remain monuments of Fame (a spur to  
their successors) more durable than tablets  
of brass, or the hardened steel.

Thus have the prophecies been ful-  
filled, and "good out of evil sprung."

**F I N I S**

